WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. III.] SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, JULY 16, 1822. [NO. 110.

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BY BINGHAM & WHITE.

TERMS:

The subscription to the WESTERN CAROLINIAN is *Three Dollars* per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.

☞ No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors; and any subscriber failing to give notice of his wish to discontinue at the end of a year, will be considered as wishing to continue the paper, which will be sent accordingly.

Whoever will become responsible for the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth *gratis*.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted on the customary terms. ***Persons sending in Advertisements, must specify the number of times they wish them inserted, or they will be continued till ordered out, and charged accordingly.

No advertisement inserted until it has been paid for, or its payment assumed by some person in this town, or its vicinity.

☞All letters to the editors must be *post-paid*, or they will not be attended to.

CLOCK & WATCH
REPAIRING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has again taken his shop in Salisbury, on Main street, opposite the State Bank, where he is prepared to execute all orders in the line of his business. Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, &c. repaired on the shortest notice. He solicits the patronage of his friends, his old customers, and the public in general, and assures them that he will do their work, and sell them all articles in his line, on lower terms than at any other shop in this part of the state.

HUGH HORAH.

Salisbury, May 28, 1822. 103

Yadkin Navigation
COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the stock of all those stockholders, who may be in arrears for all or any part of the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, or tenth instalments, on the 13th day of August next, that the stock of such delinquents will, on that day, be sold at vendue in the town of Salisbury.

FREDERICK RANDLE, *Sec'ry.*

June 20, 1822.——9wt'14

Morganton Academy,

BURKE County, is now open for the reception of Scholars, under the patronage of a respectable Board of Trustees. The mode of instruction pursued is the result of much attention and experience, and eminently calculated to fit young gentlemen and ladies for the active duties of life, and to prepare students successfully to pursue their collegiate studies.

Lectures in an easy, familiar style, are given three or four times a week, on Language, History, Rhetoric, or Moral, Intellectual, Natural, or Political Philosophy.

Great attention is paid to reading, speaking, writing, and *pronouncing* the English language with correctness and elegance, and to the manners and morals of the pupils; and every thing done to promote their happiness and improvement. Tuit on $20 per annum, and board on the most reasonable terms. The village is pleasant and healthy.

French and Italian will be taught grammatically, if requested.

June 15, 1822.——3mt110

Ebenezer Academy.

THE Trustees of the Academy, having had the experience of the Rev. ELEAZER HARRIS as teacher for one year, have made a more permanent engagement with him. We would mention that he not only has our confidence, but that of the president of the college where he graduated, the Rev. Dr. Charles Coffin, as he was invited by him to be a teacher there.

This Academy is on the way from Yorkville to Landsford, thirteen miles from Yorkville, in a high, healthy, handsome situation. It is in a thick settled neighborhood, in sight of Ebenezer Church, where the Rev. Mr. Walker preaches. We have a post-office opened at the Academy, by which means distant students can hear very easily from their parents.

Mr. H. will teach nothing but the Latin and Greek Languages, and the sciences. For the use of students, there are a set of globes, an atlas, the Edinburgh Encyclopedia, with elegant plates, and the Gentleman's Magazine. We expect soon to have also an Electrical Machine.

As these advantages are considerable, we respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. The exercises of the Academy are going on; and it is calculated there will be no vacation in the year, except four weeks, about New-Year.

Good boarding, for a considerable number, within half a mile from the Academy, will be obtained at $70 per annum. Tuition in the Languages, $24. Tuition in the Sciences, $30. Payable annually.

JOHN GALLANT,
JOHN H. BERRY,
RAND. WEATHERS, } *Trustees.*
JOSEPH M'CORCLE,
JOHN ANDERSON,

York District, S. C. May 1.—3mt'10

GROCERIES, &c.

THE subscriber has just received a choice supply of GROCERIES, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms, for *cash*. Among them are: Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Rum, Rice, Figs, Raisins, Salt; and also, the usual supply of *Confectionaries*. Likewise, pint and half pint Tumblers. THOMAS HOLMES.

June 15, 1822.—166

A Good Hatter Wanted.

LIBERAL wages will be given to one or two young men, of good habits, who understand their business. Those seeking employment may get a good job, by applying to the subscriber in Morganton, N. C.

JOHN M'GUIRE.

State of North-Carolina,
ASHE COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Sessions, 1822.....Elizabeth Humphris, Administratrix, *vs.* John Humphris.....Original Attachment.....Ambrose Parks summoned as Garnishee.—Whereas it appears to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant is an inhabitant of another state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, that the defendant appear at the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Ashe, at the Court-House in Jefferson, on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in October next, then and there to answer, plead, or demur, otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso.

I, Thos. Calloway, certify, that the foregoing is a true copy of record, as appears from the minutes. 13wt'15p

THOS. CALLOWAY, *C. C. C.*

NORTH-CAROLINA,
MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1822.....Thomas Greer, *vs.* Samuel W. Lindsay.—Attachment....Levied on a tract of land, sundry articles of merchandize, household furniture and other property, and Mr. J. Robinson and others summoned as Garnishees. In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, or has absconded, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is, therefore, ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, that unless the said defendant appear at the next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the fourth Monday of August next, and replevy, judgment final by default will be taken against him, and the case heard ex parte.

Test. ISAAC ALEXANDER, *C. M. C.*
3mt'16 Price adv. $4

NORTH-CAROLINA,
MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1822.....James Wilson, *vs.* Samuel W. Lindsay.—Attachment....Levied in the hands of Alex. Porter, Richard Robinson, and others, and they summoned as Garnishees. In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, or has absconded, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is therefore *Ordered*, by the court, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, that unless the said defendant appear at the next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday of August next, and replevy, judgment final by default will be taken against him, and the case heard ex parte.

Test. ISAAC ALEXANDER, *C. M. C.*
3mt'16 Price adv. $4

State of North-Carolina,
LINCOLN COUNTY.

COUNTY Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, A. D. 1822....Peter Forney *vs.* Christian Reinhardt.....Original attachment, levied on six negroes and sundry articles of personal property.—It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Christian Reinhardt, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this state:—It is therefore ordered by court, that he appear at the next county court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for Lincoln county, at the Court-House in Lincolnton, on the third Monday in July next, replevy and plead to issue, or judgment by default final will be entered up against him. Ordered, by court, that publication hereof be made three months successively in the Western Carolinian. 3mt112p

Test, VARDRY M'BEE, *C. C.*

State of North-Carolina,
SURRY COUNTY.

IN Equity.—Original Bill.....Thos. Cox, complainant, *vs.* Thos. Davis, Jesse Briggs, and Abraham Estes, defendants. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, at March term, that Abraham Estes is not an inhabitant of this state—It is *Ordered* by the court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, published in Salisbury, for three weeks, that unless the said Estes appears at our next court of Equity, to be held for this county, on the first Monday in September next, at the Court-House in Rockford, and plead, answer, or demur, the said bill will be taken pro confesso, as to him, and heard ex parte. 3wt'10

JAS. PARKS, *C. M. E.*

State of North-Carolina,
MECKLENBURG COUNTY.
May Sessions, 1822.

WILLIAM FLINN *vs.* Thomas Moore..... Original attachment levied on 309 acres of land.—Whereas it appears to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant in this case lives beyond the limits of this state—It is therefore *Ordered*, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, that the defendant appear at the court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, on the 4th Monday in August next, to answer, plead or demur, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered against him.

Test. ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. M. C.
6wt'12.—Price adv. $2.

State of North-Carolina,
BURKE COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, March Term, 1822. Leeroy Burnett, *vs.* Elijah Pouch.—Jud. att. levied on land.—It appearing to the court that the defendant lives out of this state—It was therefore *Ordered*, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, that the said Elijah Pouch appear before the Judge of the Superior Court of Law for the county aforesaid, at the next court to be held at the Court-House in Morganton, on the 4th Monday in September next, and replevy and plead to issue, or judgment will be entered against him for plaintiff's demand.

Test. W. W. ERWIN, *C. B. S. C.*
3wt'21 Price adv. $4.

State of North-Carolina,
MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

MAY Sessions, 1822.—Daniel Gouger, *versus* Robert J. A. Lowrie.....Original attachment levied in the hands of Dr. David R. Dunlap and Benjamin Hargrave.—It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant, Robert J. A. Lowrie, has removed himself out of this state: It is therefore *Ordered* by court, that he appear at the next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in August next, replevy or plead to issue, or judgment will be entered against him.—That publication thereof be made three weeks in the Western Carolinian.

Test. ISAAC ALEXANDER, *C. M. C.*
3wt'11.—Price adv. $1 25

State of North-Carolina,
MECKLENBURG COUNTY.
May Sessions, 1822.

THE Petition of Guy Maxwell, in right of his wife Elizabeth, John Gibney and Alexander Gibney *against* William Gibney and William Alexander, in right of his wife Nancy, praying partition of the real estate of Nicholas Gibney, deceased.—It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants, William Gibney and William Alexander, reside beyond the limits of this state—It is therefore ordered by court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that unless the said William Gibney and William Alexander appear at our next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in August next, to plead, answer, or demur to said petition, otherwise the petition will be heard ex parte, and judgment awarded accordingly.

Test. ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. M. C.
6wt'12.—Price adv. $2.

State of North-Carolina,
ROWAN COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, April Term, 1822.... Ruth Harris *vs.* John Harris.....It appearing to the court, by return of two subpœnas, that said John Harris is not to be found in the county, and the requisition of the act in other respects having been complied with, it is ordered by the court, that publication be made three months in the Western Carolinian and Raleigh Star, for the said John Harris to appear at the next Superior Court, to be held for the county of Rowan, to answer this petition, otherwise it will be heard ex parte. Leave is given to the petitioner to examine testimony without giving notice to the defendant; it appearing to the court that he has absconded and gone without the limits of the state, to parts unknown.

Witness Alex. Frohock, Clerk of the Rowan Superior Court, at office.

3mt114 ALEX. FROHOCK, *C. S. C.*

Letters remaining in the Post Office at Charlotte, N. C. on the 1st July, 1822.

SUSANNAH Alexander, Thomas Acock, E. W. Alexander, Sarah Auten, Rev. Abraham Anderson 3, Rev. James Adams, Anderson Beaty, William Broom, Jacob Banker, John Bullock, William Biggar, Hyram Bell, Stephen Billow, Hambleton Brevard, Robert Barnatt, Caroline Berryhill, Jonas Clark, John Costen, Eleazar Cochran, William E. Cannon, David Chambers, Erastus Case & Co. John S. Cheek, Wm. and J. Cook, Clerk of Mecklenburg Superior Court, Andrew Clark, John Daw, Lewis Dinkins, John L. Dinkins, Wm. W. Davis, Sugar Dulin, Francis Dunn, James Davis, Daniel Dougherty, Samuel Duffy, Rev. Isaac Greer, John Greer, Wm. Goforth, Wm. Gadberry, Jane Greer, Alexander Greer, Jane Hood, Jeremiah Hood, Promanty Hart, Hugh B. Hayes, Hardgrave & Williams, John Hutchison, Isaac Holmes, Geo. W. Houston, Dicy Harvell, Alfred Harris, John Hall, John Harris, Samuel Houston, Maj. Jonathan Harris, Reuben Hills 4, Wm. Irwin, Wm. Johnston, Cyrus Johnston, Phill Johnston, David S. Karr, James G. Knox, James M. N. Kibben, Nancy Kennedy, Thos. Kirkpatrick, Titus Laney, J. H. Lindsay, Jane Leese, Mary Leese, Stephen Morse, John Morse, Daniel M'Colley, Benjamin Morrow, Robert Maxwell, Sarah M'Connerore, Wm. M'Comb, Thomas M'Ginnis, Elizabeth M'Elroy, Isaac McCullock, David M'Donald, Ezekiel Neely 2, Wm. Nesbit, Caleb M. Norwood, Richard Owens, Aaron Perry, Wm. Parks, Charles Polk, Winchester Pegman, Robert T. Plunkett, Jonas Rudisill, Wm. Redford, Permenia Rodgers, Robert and Mark Ray, Peter Rape, John Rea, Thos. H. Smartt 2, Jesse Shelly, Wm. Shields 2, Robert W. Smith, Margaret Simons, Henry Sturgeon, Ransom and Reuben Shores, Mrs. Sarah Thompson, Amelia Tarlton, John Thomas, Joseph Thompson, Sarah Varner, Susannah Ward 2, William W. Walker, Samuel Wilson, John Wentz, James Wilkerry, Wm. Walker, John Wright, Malinda Wallace, Henry W. Williams, William Wilson 3.

3wt'11 WM. SMITH, *P. M.*

Letters remaining in the Post-Office at Concord, N. C. July the 1st, 1822.

JOHN H. Alexander, John Allison, James Arnhart, James Allison, Maj. Allison, Caroline Alexander, Jacob Boshart, Jacob Bort, David Bradshaw, David G. Brandon, Esquire Black, Captain Bogar, Thomas Burnet, William Brice, Lucretia C. Bills, Rev. George Bogar, Mary Corum, John Corothers, Jacob Cruse, Wm. T. Cawles, Wm. Carrigan, John Carrell, George Cline, Joseph Crofford, Henry Doland, John Furr, sen. John Frazer, Paul Furr, David Fink, Philip Fink, John Ford, Isam Finch, Abraham Fon, John Goodman, Francis Glass, John Garmon, Josiah Grady, David S. Gray, Azariah Graves, George Garmon, Dempsy Honycut, Joseph Houston, Andrew Harris, Dr. Sidney Harris, Daniel N. Hall, Thompson Hunt, Joseph Howel, Thomas Jerome, John Jarret, Stephen Klutts, Alexander Kimming, Samuel Killaugh, Eliza R. Locke, George Lipe, Robert Lee, Dr. Asa M'Kinly, John Morris, Thomas Motly, Michael M'Mackin, Richard M'Ree, Hugh S. McCalebs, Thomas Mason, Isaac M'Clellan, John Neely, David Nicelar, Isaac Nicular, Wm. Nicols, Jane Pranken, Elizabeth Pliler, David Reese, John Robinson, hatter, Rebecca Sacfrat, Samuel Shinn, Alexander Scott, sen. Margaret Safeit, Lewis Tucker 2, Ira West 2, Joseph Wileh, Archibald Walker, Michael Wimcoff, John Wilkins, Robert Williams.

D. STORKE, *P. M.*

AGRICULTURAL.

Hail! first of Arts, source of domestic ease;
Pride of the land, and patron of the seas.

FROM THE MECHANIC'S GAZETTE.

INSECTS THAT DESTROY SHEEP.

MESSRS. PRINTERS: The destruction of sheep, as published in your last paper, extracted from the Northampton Gazette, arises from an insect about as large as a honey-bee.

There is a genus of insects called by naturalists *æstrus* or gad-fly. In this and most other countries they are very injurious to neat cattle, horses, sheep, deer, and some other animals. There are accordingly several species of this kind of insects, each of which has its peculiar habits and manners, according to the animals which it attacks. There is one which pierces the hides of our neat cattle, to deposit its eggs, which hatching into *larva* or maggots, feed upon the living animal and produce ulcers, sickness and death.

The *æstrus equi*, another species, deposits its eggs on the hair of the horse, which are licked off by the animal and swallowed with its food. The eggs hatch in the stomach, and are sometimes so numerous in the form of *larva* or worms, that they destroy the coats of the stomach and intestines, produce inflammation, and kill the animal.—These are the insects which produce the botts in horses.

A third species *æstrus ovis*, the gad-fly which annoys sheep, deposits its eggs in the nostrils of that animal, produces disease there, and frequently destroys them. The blind staggers in sheep is occasioned by this insect. The eggs are hatched into *larva* (grubs, or worms, or maggots) which by their irritation excite inflammation and a running from the nose. When they are numerous the inflammation extends up the membranes of the nose into the *frontal sinus* of the brain, producing that vertigo or giddiness which causes the staggers, and occasions the death of the animal. The worms, when hatched from the eggs of the fly, crawl up the nose; and in those sheep which have horns, there is a natural communication from the nostrils of the sheep into the cavity of the horns, and hence the grubs or maggots are found there, as the writer hereof has demonstrated by dissection.

In the season of the year when the sheep are attacked by this species of gad-fly, their instinct naturally leads them to avoid their enemies. Accordingly when these insects are heard buzzing about them, sheep frequently start and run, from no apparent cause, but actually to shun them. At such times a fly of this kind will drive them from one place to another, and they are observed to hold their noses to the ground to shut up the avenues of approach to their enemy.

With these facts before us, we have only to watch the enemy, at the season of his arrival, give him no entrance, but keep him at bay for a few weeks, till this short race is run. We know of no better remedy than that of covering the nostrils of the sheep with a list of gauzy substance, through which the animal can breathe, and keeping it in its place by some adhesive substance. This is the only method that has suggested itself upon considering the nature of the case, and its attendant circumstances; and if it can possibly be done, it is recommended to practical men, as the only plausible remedy.

A NIGHT IN NEW YORK.

FROM THE NEW-YORK ADVERTISER.

Nightly promenades.—In London it is well known that a considerable portion of the inhabitants, particularly the most depraved, sleep all day, and walk all night; hence in no period of the twenty-four hours are the streets deserted. We, in New-York, are a sober set, particularly in the winter. The streets, of a frosty night, are actually desolate; and even the watchmen, those vigilant sentinels of the dark, house themselves comfortably, and take their nap beneath some porch or penthouse, well sheltered from the storm.

In the summer, however, things wear a different appearance, and there are many who sleep through the heat of the day, and walk through the cool of the night. The weary traveller, or the industrious citizen, steals but a hasty dose in these noisy times, and enjoys his balmy sleep by snatches.

About 2 o'clock on Saturday morning, the neighbours in the vicinity of Washington Hall, were aroused from their slumbers by a clamour in the street, of no inconsiderable violence. A lady had detected the infidelity of her husband, which, like a kind considerate wife, she was endeavoring to conceal, by having him taken to the watch houses.

The noise made by these connubial rioters awoke all the bachelors in the neighborhood, who shaking the poppies from their brows, pop'd their white night caps and heads from their windows to take a lesson in the line of conjugal affection. "O you thaef—you varlet—you infidel," said the lady, with the utmost mildness, and having a smack of the brogue, "have I cotch'd ye? how dare you go after another man's wife, you villain?" "Now my dear," said the husband, "consider where we are." "Don't talk to me, ye wretch; you consider every thing but your poor wife; but I suspected ye, faith—and sure, I dogged ye, and I cotch'd ye, you villain as you are, with another woman." "Now you are wrong, my love," said the poor devil—"you are wrong; I was sitting up with a dead man." "A dead mon? och what a lie," said the lady—"'twas a living woman, I say—here watch, watch—off with him; I'll appear against him to-morrow." Our watchmen are, in general, very civil creatures, having at best, a little energy, but a great deal of curiosity. They are fond of hearing particulars, and trying cases in the streets.

In this instance, after hearing patiently the volubility of the lady, and her vehement if not affectionate solicitations to carry her husband to the watch house, the trusty guardians of the public peace, not feeling at liberty to discharge the man, nor fully competent to decide whether the public peace had been disturbed, concluded that it was best to carry them both off.

Order being restored, and folks returned to their comfortable mattresses, a dull half hour crawl'd on interrupted only by some early carriages coming in or going out of town, or the clatter of feet tripping it over the pavement. Presently, an amateur of music, thinly clad, came sauntering along, and fixing himself under the window of a house occupied by a very handsome lady, took the disjointed pieces of a clarinet from his pocket, which he screwed together, and, as Hamlet says, "he gave it breath with his mouth," and it discoursed, not the most eloquent music; on the contrary, it produced a scream as harsh, discordant and violent as a peacock, or the nightly braying of a Spanish jackass. If this was not disturbing the peace, and offending good taste, as such, deserving municipal correction, I know not what is an offence at common law. Those who are accustomed to have their slumbers gently disturbed by music stealing o'er the senses wafted with skill and harmony o'er the nightly breeze, can well imagine the effect produced by a squeaking, squalling, screaming instrument, "piercing the night's dull ear." Occasionally, we have some mad poet, swinging himself along by the light of the moon, and bellowing forth passages from Shakspeare or Byron. Sometimes a song or ballad is minced forth in a dolorous style; and, as morn blushes from the east, the heavy butcher's cart, the light wagon of the milksman, the musical note of the sweep, and the hum of business, which at early day commences, finishes the languid night, and leaves us unrefreshed, unvigorated. Such are the charms of a city life; such is a night, a summer night, in New-York. Let not our southern friends complain; there is no deception in it.

Desultory.

UPPER NILE, &c.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman to his father in Boston, dated Malta, April 16, 1822.

"By my last, (June 20, 1820,) you know that I was upon the point of accompanying Ismael Pacha to the conquest of the countries on the upper Nile. The expedition was crowned with the most complete success, and has laid open to the knowledge of the world a superb country, and will occasion no small acquisition to the Geography of Africa. I cannot, in the compass of a letter, which I am obliged to make a short one, inform you of my adventures in this romantic and fortunate expedition. My journal of it has been sent to England for publication, and copies of it may possibly reach America in two months. I have had the honor of having contributed to the success of a most extraordinary expedition, which has been singularly successful, and of being the first civilized man that was ever on the banks of the Great Bahir el Abiad, *which we have ascertained to be the main branch of the Nile*, and probably the *Niger*. The singularity of this having fallen to the lot of a native of the new world, attaches, in the opinion of Europeans, no little honor to myself, and I hope will bring some to my country."—*Pallad.*

Anecdote.—The pope once stopping for the night in a small village of Italy, the inhabitants resolved to send him a deputation. The Mayor also suggested to present his Holiness with the chief produce of the country, consisting of pine-apples, figs, and cream. The pine-apples, however, were dispensed with; each member was to carry figs and cream in silver basins. "Now," said the Mayor, with all the gravity of office, "you are not accustomed to appear before these high personages, therefore let us have no nonsense—do just what you see me do, *neither more nor less.*" The Deputation was arranged accordingly. The mayor placed himself majestically and magisterially at its head, armed like his followers, with a basin of figs in the left hand and of cream in the right. At this time it was the custom to wear beards. The door opened, and the mayor repeated his caution—"*Neither more nor less, I beseech you.*" There was a step down into the room, but the mayor not thinking of it, the shock plunged his beard and face into the cream basin, and not being very young, brought him upon his knees, with his hands and basin under him, and his creamed face (richly ornamented with a well lathered and dripping beard, as it were imploringly) raised towards the representative of Saint Peter. The Corporation, thinking this a grave matter of form, simultaneously ducked their bearded faces, prostrated themselves on their marrow-bones, and significantly cast an half inquiring and confident look at their leader, as though to say, "You see we are right." The pope was at first (and well he might be) astounded; but burst into as genuine a fit of laughter as his lowest menial could have indulged in; while his officers, conceiving that the addressers meant merely to humble his high Mightiness, gathered up the figs and pelted the Body Corporate most lustily. The mayor hobled out of the room as fast as he could, closely followed by his brethren, one of whom whispered him, "how lucky that we did not bring the pine-apples; they would have battered our heads to a mummy."

Death of General Wolfe.—The fall of Wolfe was noble indeed. He received a wound in the hand, but covered it from his soldiers with a handkerchief. A second ball struck him in the belly: that too he dissembled: A third hitting him in the breast, he sunk under the anguish, and was carried behind the ranks. Yet, fast as life ebbed out, his whole anxiety centered on the fortune of the day. He begged to be borne nearer to the action; but his sight being dimmed by the approach of death, he entreated to be told what they who supported him saw. He was answered that the enemy gave ground. He eagerly repeated the question—heard the enemy was totally routed—cried, "I am satisfied!"—and expired.

Lord Oxford's Memoirs.

Fame.—The Swedish Ambassador complained during the protectorate of Cromwell, that his business had been delayed owing to *one Mr. Milton, a blind man*, who at that time was Secretary to Cromwell.

If the following lines, written by an ancient Governor of Connecticut, do not border on the beautiful, they at least partake of the sublime:

Abigail Lord, of her own accord,
Went down to see her sister;
Jason Lee, as brisk as a flea,
Jump'd right up and kiss'd her.

JOKING DIALOGUE.

Would you believe it? Mr. B. tells me he has written a comedy, but I suppose he was joking. By no means, for I have seen it, and I assure you *there is no joke in it.*

INTELLIGENCE.

He comes, the herald of a noisy world,
News from all nations lumb'ring at his back.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

NEW-YORK, JUNE. 27.

From England.—By the ship Robert Fulton, Holdridge master, arrived yesterday from Liverpool, we have received our regular files of Liverpool and London papers, the former to the 17th and the latter to the evening of the 15th May, and Lloyd's and London Shipping Lists to the 15th. From a strict examination we do not find that the papers received contain any interesting intelligence from the continent; they are chiefly filled with debates in Parliament, the distresses in Ireland, and accounts of meetings held for the purpose of affording relief to the unfortunate peasantry, suffering under the pressure of famine.

At a meeting held in Liverpool, it was stated that the distress was confined, in a great measure, to a few districts—to the counties of Limerick, Cork, Galway, the western part of Clare, and some other places, in the south and southwestern parts of the island. It originated from the potatoes, the usual food of the Irish peasantry, having been unfortunately destroyed by the heavy rains and great floods which had inundated those districts of the island a few month ago. It is a circumstance known, that in Ireland the potatoes are not taken from the ground and stored, but that they are suffered to remain in the earth until they are wanted for the use of the inhabitants.

It was impossible for words to convey an adequate idea of the extent and magnitude of their sufferings. To such a state of wretchedness had the unfortunate peasantry been reduced, that in some districts *they had even torn the bark from the trees, and raised the potatoe seed sown for the next season's supply for sustenance.*—In some places they had prolonged a miserable existence by feeding on the carcases of dead animals. In the neighborhood of Tralee, some miserable wretches had eaten the carcases of two cows which had died of starvation.

After the meeting separated, subscription books were immediately opened, and upwards of 1600*l.* subscribed. The subscriptions in London amounted to 25,000*l.* sterling.

Captain Holdridge, while passing Kinsale, (Ireland) on the 21st May, was boarded by a fishing boat, the master of which stated that all the specie on board the Albion, with the exception of one keg, had been saved, and also the cotton.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 30.

The ship Atlantic, Taylor, arrived here on Saturday Morning from Liverpool and Dublin. Capt. Taylor has favored us with Dublin papers, to the 22d, and the London Courier to the 18th of May, with a Shipping List of the same date.

Letters from Smyrna to the 23d of April had reached London, which mention the arrival at Scio of the Captain Pacha, with the Turkish fleet, but it was not known what steps he would take with regard to the late revolution.

Smyrna, which had lately exhibited a scene of barbarity, was quiet at the above date. One letter from that place mentions, that they were more and more confirmed by each day's arrival in the belief that war would take place between Russia and Turkey.

The distress in the west of Ireland becomes alarming. A letter from Sligo, of May 18, says, "We cannot accommodate the sick for want of *bedding and food.*—The type of the fever is at present more malignant than in May, 1817; it runs out without remission, frequently to 27 or even to 30 days, and there leaves the survivor idiotic for weeks. Our situation is truly deplorable—our people unemployed—our manufactures extinguished, and our trade annihilated. The result is, incapability in the people to purchase provisions at any price. The fields are untilled, and even flaxseed, cheap as it has been, met with few purchasers. The failure of the flax crop last year has been an additional cause of the poor man's calamities."

A bill authorising the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to advance 50,000*l.* for the employment of the poor in the public works of Ireland, passed the House of Commons on the 17th. The Corporation of London had subscribed 500*l.* to the fund for the Irish poor. The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland had also subscribed 500*l.*

In the House of Commons, May 17, Mr. F. Robinson called for the second reading of the West India Trade Bill.—Sir W. Curtis opposed the reading, and said he should oppose it in every shape, because the only advantage that would arise from its enactment would accrue to the United States. Mr. Sergeant Onslow was in favor of its passage. The bill was then read a second time, and the House agreed to go into committee upon it on the 24th.

The Colonial Trade bill was taken up on the same date, and, after a long debate, postponed to the 24th.

LONDON, MAY 7.

The French Papers of Saturday last, do not contain a single article of intelligence of the slightest interest, except the melancholy details of the destruction of property by incendiaries. "Conflagrations," says the *Journal des Debats*, "continue to desolate the department of the Somme. On the 26th of April, they broke out in the Commune of Thois, and consumed 9 houses; and the next day, seventeen houses were burnt down in the Commune of Daours." A large village in the vicinity of Dreux, having been set on fire on the 1st ult. the magistrates and military firemen of that city repaired to the spot, but scarcely had they begun to assist the inhabitants, when they were informed that another village, a few miles distant was on fire. Forty houses were destroyed in the former before the devouring element could be subdued. In the villages of the Somme the houses are covered with thatch, and built close together, so that a whole town is rapidly reduced to ashes, without any possibility of stopping the ravage of the flames.

The *Moniteur* contains two Proclamations of the King, dated the 1st inst. for closing the Session of the two Chambers; and an Ordinance for convoking them on the 4th of June.

The fate of the Turkish fleet appears now to be pretty well ascertained. A part which escaped from the battle of the 4th of March, has been burned by the Grecian fleet at Patras, and the remainder has suffered shipwreck at Alexandria.

A letter from Odessa, dated the 5th ult. after communicating that the corn trade continued exceedingly dull and heavy, states, that great fears are entertained in Southern Russia of a famine, in consequence of the badness of the late season.

The Dutch papers to Wednesday state, that the Russian southern army has now begun to move, to take more concentrated frontiers between the Bug and Dneister. It is to be augmented to 150,000 men. An army of reserve of 60,000 men will also immediately be assembled, and, in case of hostilities, will be embarked at Cherson and Nicholajew.

May 11.

The Paris papers of Wednesday have arrived. Their contents are more warlike than they have been for some time. An article from the frontiers of Moldavia, dated April the 18th, says—"Accounts from the Principalities state, that the principal forces of the Turks are assembling beyond the Danube. There are only left in Moldavia and Wallachia the necessary troops to lay waste the country in the event of war. The Turkish Commanders have received orders to devastate every thing at the commencement of hostilities, and to withdraw from the other side of the Danube. It appears also that the defensive preparations previously made in the two Principalities had no other object but to deceive the Russian Commanders.—The Turks have displayed much prudence and ability in lengthening the negotiations according to the advice of their good friends. Amongst the ammunition arrived at Silistria are Congreve rockets. Two days since, the report was generally circulated at Bucharest, that the Porte had rejected, for the third time, the Russian ultimatum.

Mr. JOHN RANDOLPH IN LONDON.

[From the New-York American.]

A meeting of the African Institution was held in London on the 20th of May. A long report was read, stating the number of vessels employed openly by the French, and clandestinely by the French and Dutch, in carrying on the traffic in slaves, and adverting in terms of praise to the South American governments in abolishing the trade, and that of the United States in declaring it piracy. Mr. JOHN RANDOLPH was present and addressed the meeting on the subject. The following notice of his remarks is given in the Times:

"Mr. RANDOLPH, the distinguished American, then rose to return thanks for this mark of respect towards the United States of America. He said that after the eloquence which had already been displayed upon this great subject, it would be an act of presumption, scarcely excusable in any stranger, but unpardonable in him, to intrude his unpremeditated expressions upon them after the able speeches which they had not only heard, but felt. [Applause.] He was, however, impelled by a double motive, which he could not resist, to offer himself for a few moments to their attention; first, to discharge an act of duty in behalf of his native land, in the absence of its official representative; an absence as unexpected by himself as it was unforeseen, and which had cast upon him a duty he felt inadequate to perform—that of thanking the meeting for the grateful sense they had expressed towards America, and also to assure them that all that was exalted in station, in talent, and in moral character among his countrymen, was, as in England, firmly united for the suppression of this infamous traffic. [*Loud Applause.*] It was delightful to know that Virginia, the land of his sires, the place of his nativity, had for half a century affixed a public brand, an indelible stigma, upon this traffic, and had put in the claim of the wretched objects of it to the common rights and attributes of humanity. [*Loud Applause.*] He repeated his thanks to the meeting for the flattering reception they had given him.

[The plainness of Mr. RANDOLPH's appearance, his republican simplicity of manner, and his easy and unaffected address, attracted much attention: He sat down amidst a burst of applause."

DOMESTIC.

SUICIDE.

PROVIDENCE, JUNE 18.—On Sunday morning last, the body of a young female, named Hariet Durfee, aged about 19, was discovered in the dock, north side of general D'Wolfe's new wharf, in Bristol.—Her shawl, which was found tied around her neck, was filled with large stones. Verdict of the coroners inquest, *Suicide.*

SEDUCTION AND ARSON.

Wm. G. Gilchrist has been subjected at the circuit court in Saratoga county, N. Y. in $300 damages for seducing a young girl named Mary McWilliam. Jude Mairs, a Mulatto girl, was sentenced in the same court to the states prison at hard labor for three years, convicted of setting fire to an uninhabited house.

SHOCKING!

A man advanced in years, says the Salem Register, has been committed to jail in Ipswich, Mass. charged with having committed a crime of the most heinous nature upon the person of a female, *not more than ten years of age*, in the town of Essex. The offence is capital by our laws, and the trial will probably take place at the fall term of the supreme court.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 27.

Police.—It is said to be a fair calculation that somebody is robbed at the *Circus* every night, or nearly every night; and, as for the *Hook*, a judicious magistrate of the police remarked, not long since, that, let a man go to the Hook, and stay all night, it being known that he had money, and he would not warrant his life till morning for 500 dollars. Countrymen fair the worst; with the vanity of display, and the perverted ambition of carrying with them some evidence of consideration, they are sure to take along all the cash they have, and then are about as sure of being fleeced of it before they come away.

Four or five nights since, a lumberman from the North River, was adroitly robbed of 170 dollars in bills, by a girl, while he stood talking with her a few minutes on the side walk. The money was in his pocket-book in a breast pocket, under the left arm. His dulcinea took her station at his right, partly in front of him, and discovering the ends of the bills rising above the top of the pocket-book, contrived to beguile him with carresses and small talk, till she had slyly drawn out the whole; pretending then, that she must run down the street a few rods, but would be back in a moment, she disappeared, with all her booty. The poor fellow, to his infinite amazement and chagrin, discovered his loss about ten minutes after, on drawing his pocket-book to make change, and had the fiend arrested: every dollar of his money, however, was gone: she goes to the state prison, and he goes home to Saratoga, with a heavy story to tell, as a set-off with his country farmers for their boards.—*Com. Adv.*

Fruit.—Our markets abound with the most choice and delicious fruits of the season. According to the Deputy Clerk's books of Fulton Market, there were exhibited for sale this morning, in that market alone, *eighteen thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven* baskets of rasberries.

A daring robbery was committed on Friday night, at Yerkes' Hotel, in Market street, sign of the Red Lion. A Mr. Ford, who arrived in this city on that day from Baltimore, retired to his bed room in the third story, and forgetting to secure his pocket-book under his pillow, went to bed; in the morning his pocket-book, together with his clothes were missing, and the chair on which they were thrown the preceding night, was found in a different part of the house.—The pocket-book contained bank notes to the amount of $1,385, together with sundry notes of hand. A search was instituted but no discovery of the notes or the robber made. A reward of $200 is offered.

Phila. Freeman's Jour.

Interesting.—The editors of the Gazette have been favored with some interesting remarks, written by scientific men, on the subject of a new constructed *Balloon*, to be worked by the explosive power of gun powder, and its course to be steered or directed to any given point. The drawings of the apparatus for this balloon, have been examined by Dr. Mitchell, Mr. J. Griscom, James Renwick, Esq. professor of natural philosophy in Columbia College, Samuel Carson, Esq. of West-Point, and Mr. John Martin, Machinist; all of whom express considerable confidence in the success of the intended experiment. The inventor wants about 600 dollars to complete the apparatus, and calculates to set it in motion in five or six weeks. *N. Y. Gazette.*

Births.—The wife of Mr. Benjamin Holmes, of Portsmouth, N. H. was delivered of twins, on the 3d inst. Mr. Holmes is in the 85th year of his age, and has a large family of young children.

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 16, 1822.

We have had, within a few days, rumor upon rumor, of an extensive plot for an insurrection by the slaves in Charleston and its vicinity: the inhabitants of that city were said to be in the greatest alarm; every citizen and every stranger slept with arms under their pillows,—and during one night (so it was reported) hardly an eye was closed: but not a whisper of all this was echoed in the Charleston papers. Little interest was excited by these rumors, for the reason, probably, that little faith was attached to them. It seems, however, that there has been a plot; and its *denouement* is announced in the *Charleston Mercury*, of July 3:

The six convicted blacks, who were condemned to death for plotting and attempting an insurrection in this state, were hanged yesterday morning, between the hours of six and eight, pursuant to their sentence. Denmark Vesey, a free black man—Rolla, Batteau, Ned, Peter and Jesse, all five slaves, which made up the number.

The following fine passage is extracted from a speech of Judge STORY, in the late Convention of Massachusetts. "We have rarely met with any thing more beautiful, and the eulogy which it pronounces on our country, and its republican institutions, is as just, as the language in which it is clothed is chaste and elegant:

"In our country, the highest man is not *above* the people; the humblest is not *below* the people. If the rich may be said to have additional protection, they have not additional power. Nor does wealth here form a permanent distinction of families. Those who are wealthy to-day pass to the tomb, and their children divide their estates. Property thus is divided quite as fast as it accumulates. No family can, without its own exertions, stand erect for a long time under our statute of descents and distributions, the only true and legitimate agrarian law. It silently and quietly dissolves the mass heaped up by the toil and diligence of a long life of enterprise and industry. Property is continually changing like the waves of the sea. One wave rises and is soon swallowed up in the vast abyss and seen no more. Another rises, and having reached its destined limits, falls gently away, and is succeeded by yet another, which, in its turn, breaks and dies away silently on the shore. The richest man among us may be brought down to the humblest level; and the child, with scarcely clothes to cover his nakedness, may rise to the highest office in our government. And the poor man, while he rocks his infant on his knees, may justly indulge the consolation, that if he possess talents and virtue, there is no office beyond the reach of his honorable ambition."

A Mr. *J. J. Foster*, of Union District, S. C. has just published a work entitled the MILLENNIUM. The object of the work we learn from an advertisment in the Charleston papers: It is to prove, from Scripture, that the Protestant religion is the worship of Anti Christ; and that all Protestant Christians will, according to the Scripture prophecy, *be cut off*, on or about the year 1843, and the Millennium commenced. *Who* this J. J. Foster is, we know not; *what* he is, does not require any uncommon skill to divine. If he be not, however, entitled to the cap and bells, he certainly presents claims, which few will deny, to attentions of a particular kind, from a distinguished institution in one of our northern cities.

When this annihilation of the *Protestants* takes place, the *faithful few* who remain, will, we suppose, become heirs to their spoils: the true believers will then receive a *substantial reward* for their faith. It will truly be a goodly sight to see the destroying angel pass over this land of heretics, and sweep nineteen-twentieths of its inhabitants from the face of the earth; such a sight as would undoubtedly make Mr. Foster's heart swell with gladness; as would cause more *Te Deums* to warble through the air up to "Heaven's high chancery," than ever did on the massacre of St. Bartholomew's. The world would *then* be prepared for the reign of peace; and the millennium would consequently commence.

Sambo appeared for some time in a profound study, and every one, even his master, seemed to be on the tip-toe of expectation for the result. Some grand discovery in agriculture, or horticulture, was anticipated; *Sambo* at length broke silence, and the wonderful secret came out: "Massa, me wish all de people in de world be dead, only you and me!" Why so, Sambo? "Cause, Massa, then me and you *keep tavern!*" Now *Sambo's*

wish was too extravagant; and no rational man, black or white, could calculate on its accomplishment; but if he will abjure his heresy, Mr. Foster, we presume, will provide liberally for him; perhaps promise him, in reversion, *Suder's Long Room.* ('Honi soit qui mal y pense!') If Mr. Foster, however, should prove to be neither a prophet nor the son of a prophet, Sambo would be left in the lurch. Disappointment threatens him in either case, as death did the Trojans:

"Who fights meets death; and death meets him who flies."

If he remains a heretic, he gets no *tavern*; if he joins the faithful, he may then get no *tavern*. "Either way he's sped." But we never like to advise in doubtful matters.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

To the Hon. JOHN STANLY.

The advocates of certain propositions, which proposed to submit to the people the question of the propriety of calling a Convention, argued the necessity of such a submission from certain imperfections which, as they alledged, were to be found in the constitution. Improving on your own gratuitous assumption, that it was the alteration of the constitution, not the propriety of the submission, that was debating, you select three of the topics from which they had argued the imperfection of the constitution, which you subject to your animadversions. This would have been perfectly fair, and no more than you were entitled to, if the topics had been produced and the arguments made in support of the propositions which you attempted to refute; otherwise, properly speaking, you are not within the lists, and cannot be said to be entitled to a reply. Forgetting, however, as you seem to have done, the identical propositions that were before the house, we will bestow a little attention on your method of arguing. It had been alledged, with irresistible and undeniable force, that the inequality of representation was a great and glaring defect in our constitution. This is the first proposition that you have singled out, and attempted, with Herculean arm, to strangle in the cradle. Unfortunate attempt! In vain shall you brush up the argument of Paley, with respect to females and minors, in support of a principle abhorrent to our feelings and our principles of government. But you forget yourself, and for the sake of making a compliment to the ladies, have pressed and distorted the argument so as to make it have some effect on the hearers. Now, sir, the propositions say nothing about the qualifications of voters, to which, alone, the objection is applicable, and for which Paley first produced it. The propositions relate entirely to the basis of representation; and, as one part of an alternative, proposes free white population and taxation; and, as the other, free white population, including three-fifths of all other persons. In neither part of the alternative is there a syllable that by any, the most forced construction, can be thought to imply that females and minors are not to be reckoned. On the contrary, their rights in this respect are completely secured by bottoming the whole on the number of free white persons, which includes our wives and our children, as well as ourselves. What, then, has your argument to do with the premises? Nothing at all; and the command, "thou shalt do no murder," is as applicable to the torture of this argument, as the one you presently quote is to any part of the subject.

You go on, and in the next place spend much breath and many words in attempting to prove a principle that the propositions expressly recognize, namely—that property ought to be represented as well as numbers. Recollect, sir, that taxation is in one number and three-fifths of the slaves in the other. All the fine flourishes then that you have made on this part of the subject would have been just as proper, had you been arguing for, as they were when you argued against, the propositions. Omitting, for the present, the calculations with which, at some future day, I design to meet that part of the subject, and adopting the greater part of what you say on the Judiciary establishments, permit me to recall your attention to some remarks you have made on Vattel. I do not mean to misrepresent you: but if I understand you aright, you mean to to deny the right of the majority to alter the constitution. This position you attempt to defend by the authority of the Bill of Rights and of Vattel. I have not had my understanding enlightened by the perusal of the works of this author; but they must deserve an epithet much more severe than "worm eaten," if, in one chapter, after explaining, granting and limiting the right in question, he should deny its existence altogether. Fortunately for him, the words you quote do not imply such contradiction; for even in them he admits there may be reasons, there may be a necessity for great changes in a state. But the Bill of Rights, it seems, has enumerated all the powers that are reserved to the people, and this power of revising the constitution not being so reserved, *is forever lost.* The majority, or indeed the whole population, had they ever so much desire to do so, can never alter one jot or one tittle of the constitution, without an insurrection and rebellion. Now, sir, are these your sentiments? Are they your real opinions? Or were they only urged in the heat of argument, as splendid trappings, to dazzle and to confound? Do you believe that the Bill of Rights is an enumeration of the rights reserved to the people under the government? For my part, I had always considered them as a declaration of rights prior to and independent of government, as well as under government. But even your own view does not justify your conclusion; for the Bill of Rights declares that all political power is in the PEOPLE, and not in that particular portion of them assembled at that time, or living in that age.

I cheerfully admit with Vattel and with you, that great circumspection and caution ought to be used in introducing changes either in the constitution or the laws of any country. I heartily approve of applying, even in cases as clear as the present, to the Legislature in the first place. But when repeated and insulting denials have proved that such applications are hopeless, I must believe that the people have a right to alter the constitution themselves.

A FARMER.

The anniversary of our Independence was celebrated by the citizens of Fulton, and its vicinity, on the 4th instant. The Declaration of Independence was read by Capt. *William Phillips*, and an Oration delivered by Dr. *Wiley Jones*. After the close of the exercises, the following Toasts were drank, Capt. Wm. Phillips being appointed President, and Henry Monroe Vice-President:

1. The Day we celebrate—May it ever be a jubilee to Americans.
2. Gen. George Washington, and his compatriots in arms.
3. John Adams—One of the few surviving signers of the Declaration of Independence.
4. Thomas Jefferson, the patriot and statesman.
5. James Madison, late President of the United States—who stood firm in his country's cause.
6. James Monroe, President of the U. States—May he fearlessly support the Constitution of the same.
7. Gen. Jackson, the hero of New-Orleans.
8. Benjamin Forsyth, the son of North-Carolina.
9. The Hon. Jesse Franklin, late Governor of North-Carolina.
10. The Hon. Gabriel Holmes, Governor of North-Carolina.
11. Agriculture and Commerce—Their interests are one.
12. The spirit of '76—May it never cease to animate the breasts of Americans.
13. The Fair Daughters of North-Carolina—"Though last, not least."

VOLUNTEERS.

The citizens of Fulton and its vicinity—May they live to witness many returns of this joyous anniversary.

Capt. James Cavender, and Lieut. William March—The manner in which they have performed their duties this day entitles them to great credit.

UNITED STATES' BANK.

We learn from a respectable source, that letters were yesterday received from Philadelphia, stating that it was probable the dividend which would be declared by the U. S. Bank on the 1st proximo, would not exceed *two per cent*; and that the directors were determined not to publish a statement of the affairs of the bank, as their last publication had afforded an opportunity for newspaper editors to comment upon the proceedings of the board. If the writer of the letters to which we have alluded is well informed, we have no hesitation in saying, that the stockholders ought to be put upon their guard.

What good reason can be assigned for suppressing information, at a time when the affairs of the bank are in a prosperous state? If it has earned, during the last six months, *two and an half* or *three per cent.* nett, why should it not be divided among the *present stockholders?*

N. Y. Nat. Adv.

Has a man a right to the possession of his own wife?—This question it appears has been recently and gravely agitated in the Court of Common Pleas, and general Sessions of the Peace at Geneseo, Livingston County, under the following circumstances:—An action on the case was brought by the husband against the father of the wife, for forcibly taking her away and detaining her against her own will, and that of her husband. The decision in the court below was in favor of the plaintiff, and the defendant appealed. On the trial of the appeal, it was admitted that the daughter was a minor, and married against the will and without the consent of the defendant. The marriage was admitted to be legal. The defendant's counsel contended that the father had a right by law, to the custody and services of his minor child, the marriage notwithstanding; and the court on that ground non-suited the plaintiff. On a subsequent day of the term, however, the court set aside the non-suit, and granted a new trial; Riggs and Janes, Judges, dissenting; so that the parties now stand in *statu quo*. We may add, *ante bellum.*

N. Y. Com. Adv.

TREATY OF GHENT.

General Peter B. Porter, the Hon. Anthony Barclay, Commissioners under the 6th article of the Treaty of Ghent, together with the agents and secretaries, met in Utica, New-York, on Tuesday last, and after a session of four days, concluded amicably the decision of the article submitted to their arbitration. We understand nearly 3,000 Islands have been surveyed and adjudicated upon, many of which are of great value and national importance:—We may, therefore, soon expect to see the fertile Islands of the North and West, cleared of the bands of smugglers and renagadoes who have infested and *squatted* on them, and their places supplied by the enterprising and industrious farmers of this and the eastern states.

Oneida Observer.

The following young Gentlemen have been licensed to practice Law, during the present term of the Supreme Court;—*Raleigh Register.*

Superior Courts.—John S. Ellis, George Mordecai, William H. Haywood, Jr. Raleigh; George S. Attmore, William B. Shepard, Newbern; William H. Hill, Wilmington; Alfred Gather, Iredell; Abraham Maer, Windsor; Jno. W. May, Rockingham; —— Kinny, Elizabeth City.

County Courts.—Jas. W. Bell, Currituck; Nicholas Williams, Surry; Matthias B. Palmer, Windsor; Archibald E. Henderson, Jr. John Taylor, Granville; Samuel Sawyer, Edenton; John Irwine, —— Phillips, Tarboro'; Barth. Moore, Halifax; A. G. Carter, Caswell.

MINES OF MEXICO.

In Mexico the family of the Count de la Valenciana, possesses alone a property worth more than 25 millions of francs, without including the mine of Valenciana, which yields a net revenue of a million and a half of livres, (62,503*l.* sterling.) This family is divided into three branches, and they possess altogether, even in years when the mine is not very lucrative, more than 3,200,000 francs of revenue, (550,000 dollars.) The count de Regla constructed at Havana, *at his own expense*, in Acajour and cedar wood, two vessels of the line of the largest size, which he made a present to his sovereign. A single seam in the mine which the family of the Marquis of Fagoaga possesses, left in five or six months, *all charges deducted*, a net profit of 20 million of francs (400,000 dollars.) The Count de la Valencia drew from his mine alone in one year, a net revenue of 6 millions of livres, (1,111,000 dollars.) The annual revenue during the last 25 years of his life was never below from 2 to 3 millions of livres, (370,000 to 555,000 dollars.) There is also a considerable number of very powerful families who never had the working of any very lucrative mines. Such are the rich descendants of Cortez.

The Duke of Monteleone, a Neapolitan lord, possesses superb estates. The ordinary expenses of management amount to more than 25,000 dollars. The annual revenue of the eight bishops of Mexico, amounts to 111,200*l.* sterling, (about 500,000 dollars.) In the city of Mexico are 550,000 Ecclesiastics, and 1648 Regulars.

The buildings erected for the School of Mines, cost 550,000 dollars.

[*Humboldt's Trav. in Mexico.*

Sheriff's Sale.

WILL be sold, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the Court-House in Germanton, Stokes county, N. C. on Monday, the 5th of August next, the following property, to wit:

Thirty-eight likely Negroes, men, women, and children.

600 acres of land, on town ford, adjoining Wm. Hughs and others, lying within six miles of Germanton.

304 acres on grassy creek, adjoining John Clayton and others, lying within three miles of Bethabara and Bethany, and within five miles of Germanton.

100 acres on the waters of muddy creek, adjoining the above tract and others, within three miles of Bethany.

200 acres on the waters of town fork and Buffalo creek, adjoining John L. Billing and others.

290 acres on Ruff fork creek, adjoining Benj. Banner and others.

111 acres on rocky branch, adjoining Mary Davis and others.

95 do. do. do. do.

The four last mentioned tracts adjoin each other, and lie within three miles of Germanton.

1 house and lot in Germanton, adjoining T. T. Armstrong and others.

1 house and 5¼ lots in do. adjoining Dr. A. Bowman and others.

All of which is the property of Archibald R. Ruffin, taken to satisfy sundry writs of venditioni exponas and fieri facias, which I have against him, viz: two to Rowan County Court, and one to Rowan Superior Court, in favor of the State Bank of North-Carolina, at Salisbury; two to Burke Superior Court, in favor of the State Bank at Morganton; two to Burke Superior Court, in favor of James Murphy; one in favor of Randolph & Young; one in favor of Matthews & Kreuser; two in favor of Isaac Dalton; one in favor of Robert Young, to Stokes County Court, and one in favor of Jeremiah Gibson, to Stokes Superior Court.

The sale will commence between the usual hours, and continue from day to day until enough be sold to satisfy said debts.

CONSTANTINE L. BANNER, *Sheriff.*

June 18, 1822.——3wt'12

☞ The Editors of the Raleigh Register are requested to give the above one insertion in their paper and forward their account to this office for payment.

Writs Venditioni Exponas,

For sale at this Office.

Lincolnton Academy.

THE Examination of the students of Pleasant Retreat Academy, at Lincolnton, N. C. commenced on Monday morning, the 1st of July, and closed on the evening of the succeeding Wednesday. The different classes were examined on the following branches of study:

FIRST CLASS—*Webster's Spelling Book.*—Thos. H. Bevens, Alfred Bevens, George L. Davidson, George W. Henderson, John L. Ramsour.

SECOND CLASS.....do.—William W. Mushat, Washington Roderick, Daniel Ramsour, Robert Williamson, Rufus Williamson.

Reading.....New-Testament.—Geo. W. Henderson, John L. Ramsour, George L. Davidson, Alfred Bevens, Thos. H. Bevens.

Reading and Definitions.....Columbian Orator.—John F. Burton, Hugh L. Henderson, Luther M. M'Bee, William Williamson, John Mortz, George W. Mortz.

Spelling.....Walker's Dictionary.—Luther M. M'Bee, Hugh L. Henderson, John F. Burton, Wm. Williamson, James Denson, James P. Henderson, Robert A. Allison, John Mortz, George W. Mortz.

The Child's Catechism.—Daniel Ramsour, Geo. W. Henderson, Geo. L. Davidson, Thomas H. Bevens, Alfred Bevens.

The Shorter Catechism.—Robert A. Allison, John F. Burton, Hugh L. Henderson, George L. Davidson, Luther M. M'Bee, Wm. Williamson, John Mortz, Geo. W. Mortz.

Blair's Catechism.—Hugh L. Henderson, John F. Burton, Geo. W. Henderson, Luther M. McBee, Wm. Williamson, Thos. H. Bevens, Alfred Bevens, John Mortz, Geo. W. Mortz, Geo. L. Davidson.

Pike's Arithmetic.—James Denson, Robert A. Allison, James P. Henderson.

Murray's English Grammar, as far as Syntax.—Eli M'Ree, James P. Henderson, Robert A. Allison.

Murray's English Grammar and Exercises.—James Denson, Irby Wells.

Bonnycastle's Algebra, through Irrational Quantities.—Washington Ballard, Robert Ballard, Richard Brumby, Theodorus W. Brevard, Wm. Davidson, James Harbison, Thomas Lee, Wm. Worke.

Hutton's Algebra, through Quadratic Equations.—Thomas Dews, Charles C. Henderson, Henry Fullenwider.

Latin Grammar, Corderius and Selectæ e veteri.—Henry Fernandes, Samuel Abernathy, Wm. Adamson, Benjamin Norris, Green F. M'Aphee, Marcus W. Reinhardt, John Ballard, John Grier—ex. S. V.—Robert Beatie—ex. C. and S. V. Robert Kells.

Mair's Introduction.—A. C. M'Donald, James Boyd, Wm. Boyd, Silas M'Bee, Sidney Johnson, James Johnson, John Hugging, Thomas Williams.

First Virgil Class.—Samuel Connor, James Connor, Reuben Gerald, Ranson Hunly, Michael Hoke, Jacob Ramsour, Richard Norris, Franklin Henderson, John Williamson, Moses White, John Lowry, James Abernathy.

Second Virgil Class.—James Boyd, Wm. Boyd, John Huggins, Osmyn B. Irvine, Silas M'Bee, A. C. M'Donald, Wm. Telliller, Thomas Williamson.

Cicero's Orations, Horace's Odes, and Art of Poetry.—Washington Ballard, Richard Burmby, Henry Canty, John Hoke, George Hoke, Wm. Coppedge, Wm. Jones, Wm. Worke, James Rudisil, Alphonzo Worke, Wm. Thomas, Washington Williams, Thomas Dews, Thomas Lee, Wm. Davidson.

Greek Grammar.—Samuel Connor, James Connor, Henry Cauty, George Hoke, John Hoke, Michael Hoke, Franklin Henderson, Ranson Hunly, Wm. Jones, Reuben Gerald, John Lowry, Richard Norris, Jacob Ramsour, James Rudisil, Wm. F. Thomas, John Williamson, Alphonzo Worke, Moses White.

Greek Testament.—Samuel Connor, James Connor, Wm. A. Coppedge, John Hoke, George Hoke, Michael Hoke, Franklin Henderson, John Lowry, Richard Norris, Jacob Ramsour, James Rudisil, Wm. F. Thomas, Alphonzo Worke, John Williamson.

Xenophon's Cyropædia.—Wm. Worke, James Harbison, Washington Ballard, Richard Brumby, Thomas Lee, Thos. Dews, Washington Williams.

Watts' Logic and Blair's Lectures.—Charles C. Henderson, Robert Ballard, Henry Fullenwider, Thomas Dews.

With respect to the examination of the above classes, the Trustees have deemed it the most expedient to make no distinction; being convinced that it is impossible for those, who peruse the columns of a newspaper containing an account of the examination of the students of an Academy, to draw any correct conclusion relative to their progress and accuracy. And at the same time, sensible of the duty they owe to society, they only observe, that the above examination reflected high honor upon the industry and talents of the students, and afforded the most satisfactory evidence of the care, diligence and abilities of the teachers.

The exercises of the Academy are still continued under the superintendance of the Rev. John Mushat and Nathaniel N. Smith.

It is, likewise, with pleasure the Trustees mention the orderly conduct of the students, the friendly disposition of the citizens towards the Institution, and the zeal they manifest in promoting its interest.

These circumstances, while they excite gratitude to Him, who is the "giver of every good and perfect gift," cannot but strengthen the confidence of society, and interest them in promoting the prosperity of an institution, which bids fair to promote science and virtue.

D. REINHARDT, *Sec'y.*

Valuable Lands & Machine

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers his plantation, with all the improvements on it, for sale. The farm contains between four and five hundred acres, of as good land, taking the same quantity of acres on an average, as any in the county of Rowan. It is situated six miles and a half from Salisbury, immediately on the main road leading from Salisbury to Concord, by the Rev. Mr. Storke's, and lies on the waters of Crane Creek. The buildings are conveniently located for keeping a house of entertainment. There is a good Machine on the plantation; and, also, a dam across the creek, with a sufficient fall of water to carry a mill, or any kind of machinery. The terms will be made accommodating. A credit of one or two years will be given, the purchaser giving bond and security. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber on the premises.

NATHANIEL JOHNSTON.

July 8, 1822. 3wt'11

Law Books.

PERSONS wishing to procure copies of the revised code of the Laws of North-Carolina, Haywood's Manual, or Potter's Justice, can be supplied on application to

WM. H. YOUNG.

July 2, 1822.——3t'11

Valuable Real Estate.

North-Carolina.....Iredell County.

IN Pursuance of a decree of the worshipful Court of Equity of said county, I will sell at the Court-House in Statesville, on Thursday, the 22d day of August next, two lots in the town of Statesville; on one of which is that well known stand for business, which was long occupied by the late Capt. Hart, as a house of entertainment—there is a good dwelling-house and other convenient houses for the accommodation of any one desirous of settling in the place: And one tract of woodland, containing 180 acres, on the waters of fourth creek, within half a mile of Statesville. All this property belongs to the estate of James Hart, deceased.—Also, at the same time and place, will be sold, a tract of land containing 272 acres, lying on third creek, about two miles from Statesville, on which is a good dwelling-house and other improvements, belonging to the estate of James H. Hart, deceased.

The terms of sale are one, two, and three years credit, purchasers giving bond and approved security.

ROBT. SIMONTON, *Commissioner.*

Statesville, June 10, 1822.—6wt'15

N. B. Also will be sold, at the same time and place, on a credit of twelve months, two likely Negroes—a fellow and boy, by the administrator of James H. Hart's estate.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the North Yadkin, from the farm of Thos. P. Ives, on Wednesday, the 10th of July, a negro man named *DENNIS*, about forty years old, about 5 feet two or three inches high, with some grey hairs in his head and whiskers; is stout made, bow-legged, and defective in his fore teeth, and has large feet. He is an artful, sensible fellow, and probably will endeavor to pass for a free man. He was born and raised in Southampton, Va. and was sold in the town of Newbern to Edward Graham, Esq. and from him to William Trippe, and from Trippe to the subscriber. Whoever will confine him in any jail in the state, will be entitled to the above reward.

3t'12p JNO. R. GOOD.

Entertainment

IN SALISBURY, NORTH-CAROLINA, BY

WILLIAM H. SLAUGHTER,

AT his large and commodious Buildings, two doors east of the State Bank. He has lately employed an experienced and attentive Bar-Keeper, who, with the aid of clean, well furnished Chambers, a well stored Cellar, Ice-House, Granary, good Ostlers, &c. is able, he flatters himself, to support his claims, in an increased degree, to the very liberal patronage his House has for so many years received.

Travellers and *Private Boarders* will continue to meet with those comforts and attentions with which they have, hitherto, been pleased to express themselves so well pleased.

☞ The Northern, Southern, and Eastern Stages, put up at this House. *May* 1, 1822.

*** The Editors of the Georgia Journal, the National Intelligencer, and the Raleigh Register, are requested to insert the above advertisement in their respective papers three times, and send their accounts to this office for payment. '4

SALE of LOTS.

WHEREAS, at the last term of the Court of Equity, held for the county of Rowan, on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in March last, it was ordered and agreed, upon a petition filed in said court, among other things, that a town should be laid off upon the land of Letitia Wilson, a minor, lying at Mock's Old Field and in its vicinity, in the Forks of the Yadkin River: We, the undersigned, commissioners appointed by said court to carry into effect the objects specified in said decree, having laid off a number of lots in said town, shall, by virtue of the powers vested in us by said decree, expose to sale, at Public Auction, the whole or part of said lots, at Mock's Old Field, on the first Monday and Tuesday in August next. As this place has long been the seat of much private business, as well as of a large separate election, regimental militia parade, &c. the commissioners deem it unnecessary to dwell upon the advantages which would result to individuals engaged in mercantile or mechanical pursuits, by locating themselves in the heart of the most fertile and populous section of the large and opulent county of Rowan. The terms of sale will be liberal; a credit of one or two years will be given, the purchasers giving bond and security.

SAMUEL JONES,
HUGH L. BRALY,
ALEX. NESBIT,
JOHN CLEMENT,
JOHN P. CARTER, } *Commissioners.*

June 18, 1822.—6wt'13

Catawba Navigation

COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given to the stockholders of the Company, that all shares having any instalment due, and unpaid thereon, will be sold at Public Auction, at the Court-House in Lincolnton, on Thursday, the first day of August next. The President and Directors will feel themselves bound to enforce the provisions of the charter against all delinquents. Pursuant to an order of the Board, the shares sold on the 27 of May last, and purchased in behalf of the company, may be redeemed by the original holders, at any time before the first of August, by their paying to the Treasurer of the company all arrearages, and incidental expenses. All persons having unliquidated accounts against the company, are requested to present them, at that time, for settlement.

By order of the President and Directors.

ISAAC T. AVERY, *Pres'dt.*

Lincolnton, May 27, 1822.—4wt'11

EDUCATION

For the Deaf and Dumb.

THE Philadelphia Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, being now completely organized, and under the care of David G. Seixas, an experienced teacher of that description of persons, is ready for the reception of pupils. Applications made by parents or guardians to the undersigned gentlemen, will meet with prompt attention:

Richard Povall, No. 115, S. 9th-st.
Washington Jackson, No. 75, S. th-st
William Price, No. 35, N. 9th-st.
Nicholas C. Nancrede, corner of 5th and Powell streets.
John Swift, No. 38, S. 6th-st.

Committee of General Superintendance.

☞ Editors of newspapers in the several states of the Union, are requested to give the above advertisement a few insertions.

June 26 10—

Poetry.

FROM THE LONDON MORNING CHRONICLE.

THE ITALIAN'S FAREWELL.

Farewell to thee, Land of my Birth!
Farewell to thy woods and thy waves!
Thy cities the fairest of earth!
Thy children—the vilest of slaves!
O'er many a land though I roam,
Those still must be dearest to me:
But never will I seek a home
Where man has forgot to be free.

Still mingle the dance and the song
Beneath thy voluptuous skies,
And sweetly thy echoes prolong
The lover's harmonious sighs:
But mute be thy lyre and the shell
Where conquerors list to the strains,
And shame on the cowards who tell
Their love to the clank of their chains.

O! bitter my pangs when I leave
The land where my fathers bore sway,
But better in exile to grieve,
Than see thee a foreigner's prey;
Far better that sorrow should burst
My bosom untainted and free,
Than daily and hourly be curst,
The shame of thy children to see.

Yet, if but one trumpet note call
Thy sons from the mountain and plain—
To burst from their tyrannous thrall,
And combat for Freedom again—
Its sounds will be wafted to me,
Far over the desolate wave,
And soon with thy boldest I'll be,
And make the my home or my grave.

ZARACH.

BATTLE SONG,

Of a Grecian Soldier's Lady.

Go forth!—like the sun in his might;
Go forth!—like the dawning of day;
May the plume on thy helm be the star of the fight,
And thy brand be the flash of the fray!
I love thee—yet ne'er be it said,
That love did thy spirit restrain;
I would rather behold thee a hero and dead,
Than a coward in life to remain.
Then "forward and fear not!" the battle cry be;
With glory return, or return not to me!

I could joy o'er thy corse, though my tears
Should wash the red wounds death had made;
For each crimson gash like a ruby appears,
On the front if it be but diaplayed!
But O! my soul never could bear
The thought that thou fled'st from the foe;
One scar on thy back would awaken despair,
And give to my heart its death blow;
Then "forward and fear not!" thy battle cry be;
With glory return, and in welcome to me!

Literary Extracts, &c.

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavor.

FROM WILSON'S AMERICAN ORNITHOLOGY.

THE MOCKING BIRD.

The plumage of the Mocking Bird, though none of the homeliest, has nothing gaudy or brilliant in it; and, had he nothing else to recommend him, would scarcely entitle him to notice; but his figure is well proportioned, and even handsome. The ease, elegance, and rapidity of his movements, the animation of his eye, and the intelligence he displays in listening, and laying up lessons from almost every species of the feathered creation within his hearing, are really surprising, and mark the peculiarity of his genius. To these qualities we may add that of a voice full, strong, and musical, and capable of almost every modulation, from the clear mellow tones of the Wood Thrush, to the savage scream of the Bald Eagle. In the measure and accent, he faithfully follows his originals. In force and sweetness of expression, he greatly improves upon them. In his native groves, mounted on the top of a tall bush or half-grown tree, in the dawn of a dewy morning, while the woods are already vocal with a multitude of warblers, his admirable song rises pre-eminent over every competitor. The ear can listen to his music alone, to which that of the others seems a mere accompaniment. Neither is this strain altogether imitative. His own native notes, which are easily distinguishable by such as are well acquainted with those of our various song birds, are bold and full, and varied seemingly beyond all limits. They consist of short expressions of 2, 3, or at the most 5 or 6 syllables, generally interspersed with imitations, and all of them uttered with great emphasis and rapidity, and continued with undiminished ardour for half an hour, or an hour, at a time. His expanded wings and tail glistening with white, and the buoyant gaiety of his action arresting the eye, as his song most irresistibly does the ear, he sweeps round with enthusiastic ecstacy—he mounts and descends as his song swells or dies away; and, as my friend Mr. Bartram has beautifully expressed it, "he bounds aloft with the celerity of an arrow, as if to recover or recall his very soul, expired in the last elevated strain."—While exerting himself, a bystander, destitute of sight, would suppose that the whole feathered tribe had assembled together on a trial of skill, each striving to produce his utmost effect, so perfect are his imitations. He many times deceives the sportsman, and sends him in search of birds that perhaps are not within miles of him, but whose notes he exactly imitates: even birds themselves are frequently imposed on by this admirable mimic, and are decoyed by the fancied calls of their mate; or dive, with precipitation, into the depth of thickets, at the scream of what they suppose to be the Sparrow Hawk.

The Mocking Bird loses little of its power or energy of his song by confinement. In his domesticated state, when he commences his career of song, it is impossible to stand by uninterested. He whistles for the dog; Cæsar starts up, wags his tail, and runs to meet his master. He squeaks out like a hurt chicken, and the hen hurries about with hanging wings and bristled feathers, clucking to protect her injured brood. The barking of the dog, the mewing of the cat, the creaking of a passing wheel-barrow, follow with great truth and rapidity. He repeats the tune taught him by his master, fully and faithfully. He runs over the quiverings of the Canary, and the clear whistling of the Virginia Nightingale or Redbird, with such superior execution and effect, that the mortified songsters feel their own inferiority and become altogether silent, while he seems to triumph in their defeat by redoubling his exertions.

This excessive fondnes for variety, however, in the opinion of some, injures his song. His elevated imitations of the Brown Thrush are frequently interrupted by the crowing of cocks; and the warblings of the Blue Bird, which he exquisitely manages, are mingled with the screaming of swallows, or the cackling of hens; amidst the simple melody of the Robin, we are suddenly surprised by the shrill reiterations of the Whip-poor-will; while the notes of the Jay, Martin, and several others, succeed with such imposing reality, that we look round for the originals, and discover, with astonishment, that the sole performer in this singular concert is the admirable bird now before us. During this exhibition of his powers, he spreads his wings, expands his tail, and throws himself around the cage in the ecstacy of enthusiasm, seeming not only to sing, but to dance, keeping time to the measure of his music. Both in his native and domesticated state, during the solemn stillness of night, as soon as the moon rises in silent majesty, he begins his delightful solo; and serenades us the livelong night with a full display of his vocal powers, making the whole neighborhood ring with his inimitable medley.

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.

We publish this morning, a curious account of a trial for witchcraft in New-Jersey, in days of yore. It reminds us of the following title of a work bound up with other tracts in the noble library of Harvard University, (Mass.)

"The Wonders of the Invisible World, being an account of the Tryals of several witches lately executed in New England, and of several remarkable curiosities therein occurring. Together with I. Observations upon the nature, the number, and the operations of the Devils. II. A short narrative of a late outrage committed by a knot of witches in Swede land, very much resembling, and so far explaining that under which New England has labored. III. Some councils directing a due improvement of the terrible things lately done by *the unusual and amazing range of Evil Spirits in New England.* IV. A brief discourse upon those temptations that are the more ordinary devices of Satan. By *Cotton Mather.* Published by the special command of His Excellency the Governor of the Province of Massachusetts Bay. Printed first at Boston, and reprinted in England."

New England was not the only part of this continent where the existence of witches was believed: About forty years after the famous witchcraft in New England, we find in the public newspapers of that time an account of the trial by water of a supposed wizard and witch in the then province of New-Jersey, which I have copied from the Pennsylvania Gazette for October 22, 1730, printed in this city by B. Franklin.

BURLINGTON, OCT. 12.

Saturday last, at Mount Holly, about 8 miles from this place, near 800 people were gathered together to see an experiment or two tried on some persons accused of witchcraft. It seems the accused had been charged with making their neighbors' sheep dance in an uncommon manner, and with causing hogs to speak, sing psalms, &c. to the great terror and amusement of the good and peaceable subjects in this province, and the accusers being very positive that if the accused were weighed in scales against a Bible, the Bible would prove too heavy for them; or if they were bound up and put in the river, they would swim; the said accused, desirous to make their innocence appear, voluntarily offered to undergo the said trials if two of the most violent of their accusers would be tried with them.

Accordingly the time and place was agreed on, and advertised about the country; the accusers were one man and one woman, and the accused the same. The parties being met, and the people got together, a great consultation was held before they proceeded to trial, in which it was agreed to use the scales first; and a committee of men were appointed to search the men, and a committee of women to search the women, to see if they had any thing of weight about them, particularly pins. After the scrutiny was over, a huge great bible, belonging to the justice of the place, was provided, and a lane through the populace was made, from the justice's house to the scales, which were fixed on a gallows erected for that purpose, opposite to the house, that the justice's wife and the rest of the ladies, might see the trial without coming among the mob, and after the manner of the Moorfields, a large ring was made. Then came out of the house a grave tall man carrying the Holy writ before the supposed witch, &c. (as solemnly as the sword bearer of London before the Lord Mayor.) The wizard was first put into the scales, and over him was read a chapter out of the book of Moses, and then the bible was put into the other scale, (which being kept down before,) was immediately let go, but to the great surprise of the spectators, flesh and blood came down plump and outweighed the great good book in abundance. After the same manner, the others were served, and their lumps of mortality severally were too heavy for *moses* and all the prophets and apostles. This being over, the accusers and the rest of the mob, not satisfied with this experiment would have the trial by water; accordingly a most solemn procession was made to the mill-pond where both accusers and accused were stripped, (saving only to the women's shifts) were bound hand and foot and severally placed in the water, lengthwise, from the side of a barge or flat, having for security only a rope about the middle of each, which was held by some in the flat. The accuser man being thin and spare, with some difficulty began to sink at last; the rest every one of them, swam very light upon the water. A sailor jumped out upon the back of the man accused, thinking to drive him down to the bottom; but the person bound, without any help, came up some time before the other. The woman accuser being told that if she did not sink, she would be ducked a second time, swam again as light as before, upon which she declared the accused had bewitched her to make her so light, and that she would be ducked again a hundred times but she would duck the devil out of her. The accused man being surprised at his own swimming, was not so confident of his own innocence as before, but said, *If I am a witch*, it is more than I know. The more thinking part of the spectators were of opinion that any person so bound and placed in the water (unless they were skin and bones) would swim until their breath was gone, and their lungs filled with water. But it being the general belief of the populace that the women's shifts and the garters with which they were bound helped to support them—it is said they are to be tried again the next warm weather naked.

Themistocles, the great Athenian general, being asked whether he would choose to marry his daughter to an indigent man of merit, or to a worthless man of great estate, replied, that he should prefer a man without an estate, to an estate without a man.

COINCIDENCIES.

FROM THE WASHINGTON CITY STAR.

It is pleasing to remark the proofs supplied by the history and customs of nations, that they have all descended from the same stock. It is not the least remarkable of the facts which tend to establish this point, that all nations have concurred, from the remotest antiquity, in giving to the heavenly bodies the same whimsical divisions. The Iroquois Indians, in North-America, and the oldest nations of Asia, give the name of the Great Bear to the same constellation. It is singular, too, that the names of the planets are so generally applied to the days of the week. This custom is found to be the same among the ancient and modern Egyptians, Indians and Chinese. Our names follow the same arrangement. *Sun*-day, *Moon*-day, Tuesday from *Tuisco*, the Saxon name of Mars; Wednesday, from *Woden* Mercury; Thursday, from *Thor* Jupiter; Friday, from *Freya*, Venus; and Saturday, from *Saturn*. This arrangement has no apparent reason, but is altogether arbitrary.

The existence of similar traditionary accounts of remarkable events, proves the same general fact. In almost every nation, for instance, however barbarous or remote, some traditionary hints of the deluge have been discovered. By two or three of the ancient writers, and particularly by Ovid, the deluge and the re-peopling of the earth are described in terms, which are mingled, indeed, with some fable, but, on the whole, correspond remarkably with the account in Genesis. The future destruction of the world by fire is another point on which heathen traditions are found to agree with the predictions of Scripture. Cicero and Seneca mention it; the Sybils and Druids taught it; and the belief of it is found among the people of Siam, the Canary Islands, and various parts of America.

Ovid says:

"Namque esse in fatis reminiscitur adfore tempus,
Quum mare, quum tellus, correpta que regia cœli, ardeat."

[Met. L. 1.

"Remembering in the fates a time to come,
When sea and land and air above must burn,
And all this well turned world to ruin turn."

Lucian also, says: (Lib. 1.)

"That day will come, that day will surely come,
When gilded skies shall from their treasure pour
A liquid fire; when all devouring flames,
By laws unbounded, shall destroy the earth,
And what's above it; all shall vanish then,
The waters of the deep shall turn to smoke,
The earth shall cease to nourish trees, the air,
Instead of bearing up the birds, shall burn."

These works were written before the New Testament was penned; and these hints must have been received from tradition. The Jews assert, that Adam predicted the destruction of the world by fire. If traditions on such subjects have been tramsmitted, and are found in different parts of the world, how much more probable is it not, on rational principles only, that the knowledge of the true God was handed down, until men became vain in their imaginations; and not liking to retain God in their knowledge, are left without excuse, for their idolatry and wickedness?

Mental, as necessary as Bodily, Food.

As soon as children begin to talk freely, they discover a desire to know every thing around them, and to be acquainted with the cause of every effect which arises in their presence.—Curiosity and a thirst for knowledge seem to be natural to man. The great *art* of early education, then, consists in supplying this curiosity with such a series of gratifications, as is calculated to keep the principle alive, and to deposit at the same time those *seeds* which cannot fail to produce useful and valuable fruit in future life.

Religious.

BIOGRAPHY.

SIR ISAAC NEWTON.

Sir *Isaac Newton*, the celebrated English philosopher and mathematician, and one of the greatest geniuses that ever appeared in the world, was descended from an ancient family in Lincolnshire, where he was born in the year 1642. His powers of mind were wonderfully comprehensive and penetrating. Fontenelle says of him, 'that in learning the mathematicks he did not study Euclid, who seemed to him too plain and simple, and unworthy of taking up his time. He understood him almost before he read him: a cast of his eye on the contents of the theorems of that great mathematician, seemed to be sufficient to make him master of them.' Several of his works mark a profundity of thought and reflection that has astonished the most learned men. He was highly esteemed by the university of Cambridge; and was twice chosen to represent that place in parliament. He was also favored by queen Anne, and by George the first. The princess of Wales, afterwards queen consort of England, who had a turn for philosophical inquiries, used frequently to propose questions to him. This princess had a great regard for him; and often declared, she thought herself happy to live at the same time he did, and to have the pleasure and advantages of his conversation.

This eminent philosopher was remarkable for being of a very meek disposition, and a great lover of peace. He would rather have chosen to remain in obscurity, than to have the serenity of his days disturbed by those storms and disputes, which genius and learning often draw upon those who are eminent for them. We find him reflecting on the controversy respecting his optic lectures, (in which he had been almost unavoidably engaged,) in the following terms: 'I blamed my own imprudence, for parting with so real a blessing as my quiet, to run after a shadow.'

The amiable quality of modesty stands very conspicuous in the character of this great man's mind and manners. He never spoke, either of himself or others, in such a manner as to give the most malicious censurers the least occasion even to suspect him of vanity. He was candid and affable; and he did not assume any airs of superiority over those with whom he associated. He never thought either his merit, or his reputation, sufficient to excuse him from any of the common offices of social life. Though he was firmly attached to the Church of England, he was averse to the persecution of the Nonconformists. He judged of men by their conduct: and the true schismaticks, in his opinion, were the vicious and the wicked. This liberality of sentiment did not spring from the want of religion; for he was thoroughly persuaded of the truth of Revelation; and amidst a great variety of books which he had constantly before him, that which he loved the best, and studied with the greatest application, was the Bible. He was, indeed, a truly pious man: and his discoveries concerning the frame and system of the Universe, were applied by him to demonstrate the being of a God, and to illustrate his power and wisdom.—He also wrote an excellent discourse to prove that the remarkable prophecy of Daniel's weeks, was an express prediction of the coming of the Messiah, and that it was fulfilled in Jesus Christ.

The testimony of the pious and learned Dr. Doddridge, to the most interesting part of this great man's character, cannot be omitted on the present occasion. 'According to the best information,' says he, 'whether public or private, I could ever obtain, his firm faith in the Divine Revelation discovered itself in the most genuine fruits of substantial virtue and piety; and consequently gives us the justest reason to conclude, that he is rejoicing in the happy effects of it, infinitely more than in all the applause which his philosophical works have procured, though they have commanded a fame lasting as the world.'

He departed this life in the eighty-fifth year of his age; and, in his principles and conduct through life, has left a strong and comfortable evidence, that the highest intellectual powers harmonize with religion and virtue; and that there is nothing in Christianity but what will abide the scrutiny of the soundest and most enlarged understanding.

How great and satisfactory a confirmation is it to the sincere, humble Christian, and what an insurmountable barrier does it present to the infidel, to perceive, in the list of Christian believers, the exalted and venerable names of Bacon, Boyle, Locke, Newton, Addison and Littleton! men who must be acknowledged to be ornaments of human nature, when we consider the wide compass of their abilities, the great extent of their learning and knowledge, and the piety, integrity, and beneficence of their lives. These eminent characters firmly adhered to the belief of Christianity, after the most diligent and exact researches into the life of its founder, the authenticity of its records, the completion of its prophecies, the sublimity of its doctrines, the purity of its precepts, and the arguments of its adversaries.